WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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BY PHILO WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: *Three Dollars* a year, payable in advance.

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All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

ROADS.

FROM THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

It was with particular pleasure we perused an address in your paper of the 28th of June, by a "Citizen of Mecklenburg," to those of the western section of this state, on the subject of a great leading state road to Fayetteville, located on the ridge dividing the waters of the Catawba and Yadkin rivers. We hope this will be the first step towards the accomplishment of a work which has long been in accordance with the anxious wishes of the most intelligent portion of the people; and trust that it will fix the attention and call forth the exertion of every real friend to the prosperity, honor and resources of this state.

As to the particular arrangement of the proposed road, and the fitness of soil over which it will pass, little can be done in finally determining its practicability, until a view and survey are made.

This ridge was viewed last season under the direction of the Court of this county, from the Iredell line to the head branches of Goose Creek—the course found to be tolerably direct and the ground well adapted to the purpose.(a) From that point, (near Philadelphia Church,) to the South-Carolina line (about 28 miles) it is the decided opinion of those resident on, and those who have occasionally travelled over the ridge, that there will be no difficulty in procuring a good road. At the South-Carolina line this ridge intersects the main trading road from Lancaster, by Chesterfield, and Cheraw, to Fayetteville: Here a firm *sandy soil* commences—the road is now in good repair, and well bridged to Fayetteville.

We learn that our Board of Internal Improvement are now out on duty with our State Engineer, and that they purpose to extend their view to the western section of this state. Would it not be highly probable and practicable for them, in returning, to strike this ridge at some point north of Charlotte, and view it as pointed out? a report would then be made to our next Legislature—a survey ordered, if deemed proper—and if approved by the Board, the work could be commenced early next summer, and prosecuted to a speedy completion.

In reference to locating this road, as preparatory to a future Rail Way, as suggested in the address, we would just observe, that the comparative advantages of rail roads and canals, are *now* undergoing a thorough investigation in England, and a full and fair experiment will be made in 12 months. The employment of steam wagons as a draft machine, by which 4 or 5 hands will transport on a rail way, 40 or 50 tons of produce, at the rate of 8 or 10 miles an hour, and at a cost not exceeding canal transportation, is fixing a new era in commercial intercourse, and probably may award the preference to *roads*, as the safest, least expensive, and most expeditious—steam not being applicable to canal conveyance, owing to the counter current destroying the banks, and the risk and difficulty in passing locks. In England the comparative estimated expense of rail ways is three times, and canals nine times that of a good road,—we presume gravelled.

The want of expedition on canals has ever been found a great inconvenience,—the resistance of water increasing as the square of the velocity:—thus, if 40 tons can be drawn on a canal 2 miles an hour by one horse, it will require 4 horses to draw it 4 miles an hour—

9 do. do. 6 miles;
16 do. do. 8 do. and so on.

Whereas on rail roads, the force of traction remains the same at every velocity. Thus a force sufficient to move 40 tons weight three miles an hour, will, by increasing its motion, be able to convey it 10 or 20 miles an hour—the resistance, being the friction, is proportional to the pressure, and entirely independent of velocity. Expedition and safety being the great desideratum of transportation, it is highly probable that railways, in a few years, may have a decided preference, and that steam wagons will be generally substituted for horse draft. It will, therefore, be proper and highly necessary that our great leading state roads be laid out with a view to this all important improvement.(b)

We might here observe, as to internal improvements generally, and especially to *roads*, that if we had two or more leading state roads for transportation, they would benefit every individual in every section of this commonwealth. They would promote industry—extend and increase agriculture—bring to profit a variety of articles now useless—develope and bring to activity our mental resources—diffuse knowledge—give energy to enterprize—and incalculably strengthen the ties of political and social union among our citizens, as well as open a ready and mutually beneficial intercourse with other sections of the United States.

Our nation, the great Republic of the earth, enjoying all the prosperity and felicity of self-government, is rapidly advancing to its high destinies, and the moral influence of its example establishing a new code of political relations over the world:—why may not WE, by a wise policy, rank with the foremost in this noble confederacy?

Our citizens are highly gifted in intellect, and justly glory in their political improvement and devotion to the cause of liberty; and yet, from inattention to internal improvement, and from the physical geography of this state, we ever have been, and are now, completely in the back-ground. We are poor indeed in facilities of transportation,—in a market town possessing sufficient capital to compete with those in the adjoining states;—from which cause alone our commerce has ever languished, and our circulating Bank medium will ever be at a discount;—and so long as we take our staple productions to a foreign market, we subtract from the wealth and ability of our own state, in the same degree protract the evil, and destroy our ability to perfect that system of improvement which alone can afford us, as a state, ease, comfort, wealth, energy and independence.

It is by exercising a correct political economy, that England, with one third the population of other nations, is far their superior in resources, and even in physical power. This has been effected merely by her superior adjustment of internal improvement, and substituting mechanical for manual labor. She now exerts a power and energy by steam alone, equal to the actual labor of 2,500,000 laborers, or 350,000 horses;* and to an equal or greater amount in other labor saving machinery, thereby virtually adding 5,000,000 laborers to her population—or, on the common ratio of labor, including sex, youth and age, 12,500,000 inhabitants are virtually added to her population, free from all expenses for subsistence. Hence, though nearly the least in territory, she stands the greatest nation on earth, in resources, wealth and power.

In effectuating these improvements in *this* state, we ought not to be too easily depressed—we must calculate on opposition, arising from interested and contracted views, and ancient habits and fixed prejudices:—these ever have and always will impend public and national objects; yet with perseverance, a favourable result is certain.

Where can we find a more striking proof of opposition, yet perfect success, than New-York affords? Where a more glorious result, than in the energy, enterprize and perseverance of the Great De Witt Clinton, through whom, alone, that state now leads the union, and erelong will compete in commerce, manufactories and internal resources, with any nation in the world.(c)

With such an example of grandeur,—with such a fair test of novel daring and successful experiment for our guide,—why may we not hope to find a *Clinton* in a *Burton*,† and realize future generations looking back with gratitude and pride,—after every speculative scruple has been solved by a practical public benefit,—to the exertions of our present Board of Internal Improvements, as the projectors of those imperishable sources of comfort, wealth and national greatness, which they enjoy,—and embalming *their memories* with a nation's blessing, in the lasting repositories of a nation's gratitude.

MENTOR.

(a) Mathew Wallis, Wm. L. Davidson and And. Henderson, were the Committee appointed by Court.

(b) A rail-way is now commenced in the state of New-York—a survey for one is now going forward in Pennsylvania. [This is a "*lapsus pennæ*," as the editor of the Catawba Journal calls it: No railway has been *commenced* in New York.....one has been *talked of*, however, from Utica to Albany. *Ed. West. Car.*]

(c) The revenue derived from the New-York canal in 1824, was $400,000; and the committee of investigation on the canal report, say that in a few years the legislature may with confidence calculate on the revenue from that source amounting to *one million* of dollars—when all public taxes in the state may be dispensed with.

(*) London New Monthly Magazine.

(†) A very simple reason may be given, *why we may not*, which will readily suggest itself to our intelligent correspondent.

EDITOR CATAWBA JOURNAL.

FROM THE MILTON GAZETTE.

CULTIVATION OF THE VINE.

Mr. Matlack says, and says truly, that our country is naturally fitted for the purpose of raising vines, is undeniably evident, from the spontaneous production of the vine in every part of the union. Which is the best of those grapes remains to be inquired—but it is ascertained that several kinds of them are superior for wine, to any of those called European grapes, hitherto imported into this country. For example, the bull or bullet grape of Carolina, the Blaud grape of Virginia, and Cooper's grape of N. Jersey, all of which stand our climate perfectly well without convering; and their fruit, instead of being injured by the frost as all the European grapes are known to be, is improved by a slight frost. Of the European grapes, the downy leaf vines have the important advantage, that the down secures them from the ravages of the rose bug. These grapes are the Niller, Burgundy, the white Morilon, and above all the genuine Tokay, which, to the advantage of the hoary leaf, adds that of producing the best wine in the world, and growing in a country eight or ten degrees farther North than we are, may be relied on to stand our climate as well as our own vines—what follows is to be considered as a simple plain lesson, and it shall be confined to the consideration of a single vine; because, if the cultivation of one vine is understood, the application of that knowledge to any number is an operation of plain common sense only.

In February, take a single joint of the vine you choose, the genuine Tokay if you can procure it, cut it off half an inch above the eye and two inches below the joint or eye, cover each end with a sticking plaster of any kind, and set it in a pot of garden mould (about five or six inches in diameter and unglazed.) The eye of the *cutting must be covered* with earth, and then watered to settle the ground—after this lay half an inch of horse dung on the surface to keep it from becoming dry and hard. Place the pot in your hot bed, prepared for raising your cabbage plants, whenever that is ready. The vine will require no further care than that extended to your cabbage plants. If more than one shoot rises from the eye, rub off all except the strongest. About the first of June turn out the vine from the pot and set it in your garden—it will grow in any soil, but like other plants, it grows best in the best soil—when first removed, water it at a distance from the plant, so as to draw the earth towards the vine instead washing it from it. If you water it afterwards, do it in a trench eighteen inches from the plant; for unless this precaution be used, watering will do more harm than good, and does most injury in the driest time. As the vine shoots upwards, it must be supported from falling. No other care than keeping the ground clean from weeds is necessary the first summer. In November a slight covering of straw is necessary in preventing a frequent freezing and thawing of the vine. In February following, it must be trimmed, and here very particular attention is required. Observe the following rules—if the last year's shoot should have no clasper, then cut off the vine half an inch above the lowest strong full eye—but should it have a clasper, then the vine is to be cut off half an inch above the clasper, and in both cases all the eyes below are to be carefully rubbed off—the eye thus left on may produce more than one shoot, in which case rub off all except the strongest—support the vine from falling, keep it clean from weeds, and in the winter it is to be covered as was done the last winter. In the following Feb. the shoot is again to be cut off half an inch above the second lowest clasper, leaving two eyes—the eyes below the lowest clasper must again be rubbed off—both the eyes or shoots left should be permitted to grow to their utmost length, which if the soil be favourable will be considerable, and there will be reason to hope for fruit in the next season—in the third February cutting, *three* eyes on each shoot may be left, and not more, however strong the shoots may appear. From this time forward all the side branches from the shoots of *the* year are to be rubbed off, taking care not to *injure* the leaf from whence they sprang, which is the nurse of the bud at the root of its stem. At the fourth time of cutting the vine and from that time forward, it may be cut the last of October; four eyes on each shoot may be left, but more than five eyes on a shoot ought never to be left on, even in the most vigorous state of growth, or at any age of the vine. For however pleasing the increase of the year may be, yet the injury done by leaving more than five shoots will be seen and lamented in the following and succeeding years.

J.

TOASTS

Drank by "de kuller fokes" at Edenton, North Carolina, 4th July last.

President of de Unites Tates: Hold fast massa Johnny while you got 'em: Bird in e hand worf two in e bush. Dont let de Leckshun go back to de peoples.

Secketary ub State: Sartin massa Clay you shuffle de card for some purpose dis time—well tis no use, white fokes is mighty kunnin.

Song—"Ole Kaintuckee huntsman live pun sweet potatur,
"For he's hafe a Horse, un hafe un Allegatur."

De Georgy Gubberner, massa Troup: He hard on Injuns, he debble for niggur. He mad so like fool wid Unkle Sam, spit in his face, kick um behind, kurse im before—mine yourself boy, you wake some dese mornins wid rope round your neck.

Song—"Too much larnin make he mad!
"Too much pride make he fool!"

Nort Karolina: Poor feller, you nebber do much I feard—White man hab one poor negur, he set pun e fence in e shade, for see him negur work, but no work heself—Hab too much brandy, too much whiskee at de Leckshuns—all tauk, all noise, no work. I mose sick waitin for better times.

Song—"O Lord I wish I had'nt kum here,
If I nebber had a kum here,
I nebber should a bin here."

Massa Krawford un de Kaukus mans: You thought you was gwine to ketch de weazles all sleep, hey! but top a bit, you knock your own heads ginst de post, un down you kum.

Song—"We got de 'possum up a gum tree."

Our kandydats for kongress: Massa here, massa dere, massa dere, massa here. Kio Billy you get to de bottom ob de wheel, may be; he wont tand still always!

Song—"Ole granny Hare, kin you pick out dere.
Chorus, Possum fat, un raccoon jaw,
Sich a mess I nebber saw.

Gobener Clinton: Dats de man after all, he worf fortee millyon Georgy Gubbernor.

Song—"Hale to de chief who wid triumph advances.

Party sperrit: de ole one most dead I tink—worse one cummin I feard—watch out Unkle Sam, hang de first rouge, black or white, Gubbernor or Cobler, who talks about taking up arms for brake de union, him no do wrong arter dat, an dat will make him frens look afore dey jump.

Song—"Hail Kolumbia happy land."

De fair seck, black un white: God Almighty bles you all.

Song—"O my bonny Bet--sweet blossom."

Arter dat, kumpany all go home, in peace and harmony.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

We understand that at a fashionable tea-party in this city, the young lady of the family, as usual, was called upon to perform the honors of the tea-table. In the course of it, she had occasion to rise from her chair to reach an article on the opposite side of the waiter. In the act of resuming her seat, the end of her corset-bone unfortunately hitched in the rim of the waiter—and, terrible to relate! tilted the whole of its contents into her lap? Hot coffee, boiling tea, cream, toasts, cakes, &c. in one indiscriminate mass? The scene of confusion which followed may be easily imagined. As this is given to us for a fact, we deem it a fit occasion to admonish parents, particularly mothers, entirely to discountenance these pernicious and unseemly articles of female attire. Consequences to health, far more injurious than being scalded, are known to have followed their use.

ON A SCRIBBLING PHYSICIAN.

As physic and verse both to Phœbus belong,
So the college oft dapple in potion and song;
Hence B**** resolved his emetics shall hit,
When his recipe fails, gives a puke with his wit.

Mahy's
APPROVED PLASTER CLOTH,

RECOMMENDED by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S. Physick, and the most eminent of the faculty in the United States.

This Plaster Cloth has by its beneficial effects and surprising cures, procured the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent Physicians.

It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate ulcers, all sores, wounds, biles, quinsey, scrofula, fistula, white swellings, cancers, sore breasts, sore legs, whitlows, felons, cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, malengers of the negroes, pains in the breast, weakness of the joints, sprains, rheumatism, gout, pains and weakness in the back and loins. It is also successfully used for the cure of corns, frosted feet, dressing issues, &c. &c.

A bill of directions for using it, accompanies each plaster—Small size 25 cents, middle do. 50 cents, large do. 1 dollar. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, N. E. corner of Second and Race Streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal City and Town throughout the United States.

☞ Observe that each genuine Plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Doctor Dyott's
APPROVED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

WHICH prevent and cure all bilious complaints, malignant fevers, &c. These pills if timely administered, will counteract the causes which commonly produce yellow or bilious fever, ague or fall fevers, bilious cholic, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, sick and foul stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, flatulence, epileptic fits, hypochondria and hysterical complaints, sour stomach, heart burn, dyspepsia or indigestion, &c. They remove habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, stranguary, gravel, rheumatism, gout, scurvy, scorbutic blotches, impurities in the blood, female complaints, &c.

If they are taken about once a fortnight during the spring and summer months, they will prove a certain preventive against the ague and prevailing fall sickness.

A bill of direction for taking them, accompanies each box of Pills—Small boxes, 25 cents, large boxes, 50 cents. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, N. E. corner of Second and Race streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal city and town throughout the United States.

☞ Take notice, that each box of genuine *PILLS* has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

PHILADELPHIA and KENSINGTON
Vial and Bottle Factories
IN BLAST.

THE subscriber having commenced the manufacture of Vials, Bottles, &c. on an extensive scale, is enabled to supply any quantity of the following description of Apothecaries' and other Glass Ware:

Apothecaries' Vials, from one dra. to 8 ounces; Patent Medicine Vials, of every description; Tincture Bottles, with ground stoppers, from half pint to one gallon; Specie Bottles, with lacquered covers, from half pint to two gallons; Druggists' Packing Bottles, wide and narrow mouths, from half pint to two gallons; Acid Bottles, with ground stoppers; Carboys; Demijohns, from one quart to two gallons; Confectioners' Show Bottles, and preserving do.; Pickling and Preserving Jars, straight and turned overtops, from half pint to one gallon; Quart and half gallon bottles; Washington, La Fayette, Franklin, ship Franklin, Agricultural and Masonic, Cornucopia, American Eagle, and common ribband Pocket Flasks; Saltzer Water, Mustard and Cayenne Pepper Bottles; Snuff, Blacking and Ink Bottles; With every other description of Vials and Bottles made to order on the most reasonable terms. 54

T. W. DYOTT, north-east corner of Second and Race Streets, *Philadelphia.*

Glass Ware.

TO Druggists, China Merchants, Country Storekeepers, and dealers in Glass-ware.

20,000 gross Apothecaries' Vials; 15,000 do. Patent Medicine do.; 1000 do. Cologne water bottles; 1200 do. Mustard and Cayenne bottles; 7000 dozen Quart bottles; 3000 do. half gallon do.; 3000 do. Washington and Eagle pint flasks; 5000 do. La Fayette and Eagle do. do.; 3000 do. Dyott and Franklin do. do.; 2000 do. Ship Franklin and Agricul. do.; 5000 do. assorted Eagle, &c. do.; 1000 do. common ribbed do.; 4000 do. Eagle; Cornucopia, &c. half pints; 4500 do. Jars, assorted, all sizes; 5000 do. druggists; and confectioners' show bottles; 5000 do. druggists' packing bottles, assort. sizes; 2000 do. acid bottles, gro. stoppers; 2000 do. tincture bottles, assorted sizes, 3000 do. mineral water bottles; 6000 do. snuff bottles; 5000 do. demijohns, different sizes.

With a variety of other Glass Ware—all of which is manufactured at the Philadelphia and Kensington Glass Factories, and in quality and workmanship is considered equal, and in many of the articles, superior to English manufacture.

For sale by T. W. DYOTT,
Corner of Second and Race-sts. Philadelphia.

☞ 3 or 4 first-rate vial blowers, will meet with constant employment and good wages, by applying as above.

Editors throughout the United States who advertise for T. W. Dyott by the year, will please insert the above till forbid.

March 1, 1825. 60tf

Wanted to Hire,

A NEGRO woman, as a house servant, for whom a liberal price will be given. For further information, apply at this office.

May 9, 1825. 57

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE CONVENTION QUESTION.....NO. 2.

Mr. Editor: The more I reflect on this subject, the more anxious I feel for a convention to alter or amend our state constitution. The unjustness of our present representation is a subject of deep regret, and calls aloud for a radical reform. I shall now submit a few sentiments, which show, in bold relief, the inequality of representation under the present constitution. In making these statements, I do not calculate on adding any thing new: but merely to travel over the same ground that has been taken by others.

The free white population of Washington, Jones, Green, Chowan and Columbus, is 12,597. The free white population of Guilford is 12,692, being 95 more than the population of the above five counties; yet she has but three members, while they have fifteen. To these five counties, add Brunswick and Tyrrel; the free white population of these seven counties is 18,541; Rowan* has 20,489, which is 1,948 more than the seven preceding counties; yet she sends but three members, while they, with a much smaller population, send twenty-one. To the above seven counties, add five others, viz: Hyde, Martin, Lenoir, Gates and Ashe: These contain a free white population of 35,525; Rowan and Orange contain 37,263, which is 741 more than the before mentioned twelve counties; yet these two send only six members to the General Assembly, while a smaller population in those twelve counties send thirty-six members. To the free population of the above twelve counties, add the free population of the following twenty-one counties, viz: Carteret, Beaufort, Camden, Currituck, Franklin, Hertford, Haywood, Moore, Nash, Northampton, New-Hanover, Onslow, Perquimons, Pitt, Pasquotank, Warren, Wayne, Person and Richmond; thirty-three counties contain a free white population of 138,911, being less than one-third of the free white population of the whole state; yet they send to the General Assembly *ninety nine* members, being a majority of the whole legislature.

The population of the first twelve counties enumerated is 86,525; compare this with the population of the following twelve counties, Burke, Guilford, Iredell, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Randolph, Orange, Rowan, Rutherford, Surry, Stokes and Wake, which have a free population of 154,345.—These counties send an equal number of members to the Legislature, while there is a difference in the free white population in favor of the latter twelve counties of 118,320, who are in effect unrepresented.

The counties of Ashe, Columbus, Haywood, Tyrrel, Hyde, Carteret and Currituck, paid into the public treasury of the state, in 1822, about 2,556 dollars and 31 cents: add to this, 100 dollars paid to their sheriffs in making their settlements; so that these counties cost the rest of the citizens of this state in 1822, $1246 10 cts. to pay their own members—to pay men who us, whose interests they do not *know*, and for which, perhaps, they do not *care*. Yet ours is called a representative government, founded upon equal rights and privileges!

The expenditures of the departments of the state were $28,144 25 1-2 cts. and each county's part thereof is $470 8 cts.; which multiplied by 7, the number of the last mentioned counties, gives $3290 55 cents; which, added to the above sum of $1246 10 cents, makes $4536 66 cents; the clear annual expense which these counties are to the public treasury, over and above what is paid by them!

From these statements, it clearly appears that we are in a state of political bondage; and from which every citizen should feel anxious to be emancipated.

LUCIUS.

* This was before the division.

A balloon was recently sent up at New Castle, England, and fell at Red Chester, about 25 miles from the former place, on the bank of a brook, into which it rolled, where it was destroyed by the country people with stones, under the belief that it was some portentous being, which had come among them with a mischievous design.

[A small balloon, 10 or 12 feet high, was raised in this town, on the 1st inst. It rose to a considerable height, and was carried gently off by the current of wind, to the distance of a mile, when it descended to the earth, without frightening any rickety women into the hystericks, or mischievous boys out of their wits.]

LATE FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, JULY 23.

By the Packet Ships William Byrnes, and Columbia, from Liverpool, arrived on Tuesday last, London dates to the 14th of June, and Liverpool to the 16th, have been received. COURIER.

Glorious News from Greece,—London, June 14.

The Paris Papers of Saturday, are exceedingly barren. They contain neither news nor speculation worth extracting, excepting that which relates to the Greeks.

The correspondents of the Paris Journal des Debates announce that another victory has been gained by the Patriots. Ibrahim Pacha, it appears by this account, despairing of success in his invasion of the Morea, had determined to abandon his enterprize and return to Candia. He had embarked for flight, but was becalmed; the Greek fleet under Miaulis came upon him, and the Greek hero Canaris threw himself into the midst of the Egyptian vessels and burned them. The loss of the Mahometans was immense. The whole coast was illuminated with the conflagration.

Seventy ships were destroyed or captured, and it was believed that Ibrahim Pacha himself perished in the general catastrophe. A report was current at Constantinople, that his father, the Viceroy of Egypt, had died suddenly, but it is probable that if this fact were true, we should have had intelligence direct from Alexandria.

TREISTE, MAY 28.

Direct accounts from Arta, say that 1,200 or 1,500 wounded, the remains of the army of Redchid Pacha, had arrived there. As soon as the troops of the Pacha of Salonichi learned the defeat of the Seraskier, at Augustica, they dispersed. All the letters from the Ionian Islands confirm the great event of the burning of the Egyptian fleet on the night of the 12th of May. *Augsburg Gazette.*

The following is a postscript to a letter received at Zante on the 12th May:

Later accounts say, that the Turkish fugitives who were flying through Acarnania in all directions, were killed singly by the Greek peasants. Redchid, after his flight, succeeded, however, in collecting some troops, but he was attacked and defeated a second time in the latter end of April. After the second defeat, all the troops that he had collected entirely disbanded themselves. The Albanians have returned home, declaring that they will not serve any more against the Greeks. The Turks have thrown themselves into the fortresses. Redchid is gone to Janina. The campaign is considered to be ended in this quarter, unless the Greeks act on the offensive to penetrate into Thessaly or the interior of Albania.

Odessa, May 19.—The transports, thirteen in number, loaded with provisions and ammunition, destined for the Egyptian fleet, were captured by the Greeks in the port of Mitylene, and sent to Napoli de Romani. It is said that the Greeks have a good understanding with the inhabitants of that island.

A Liverpool price current of the 13th, mentions a further decline in the article of Cotton, of 1 1-2d. on Brazil, and 1d. on American and other descriptions.

The Liverpool Mercury of the 10th, says—South American commerce has gone on progressing, during the three years that it has freely existed, in the proportions of 52, 45, 58. What a demonstration of the advanteges of freedom and free trade!

BRITISH AFRICA.

The Ashantee war, which formerly excited serious alarm in the English Colony of Sierra Leone, we learn, on the authority of a letter received from that place, dated on the 5th of March last, has been brought to a conclusion. It states, that

"Commodore Bullen has sailed from Sierra Leone, in the Maidstone, after having attended a *Palaver* at this place, with the chiefs of the Assin nation, a most powerful people, who have come forward and sworn by their swords (a customary method of taking a solemn oath) that they would never take up arms but in defence of the English nation; and, in proof of their sincerity, they have brought in, as hostages, three of their nearest relatives, and removed their families on the other side of the Pra River, as required by Col. Grant and the Commodore.

"The Ashantees will never again be in a condition to attempt hostile measures on our forces. They are not only become a divided people since their defeat, but the Queen of Aikin (who owed them an old grudge,) and the people of the Bentookoo nation (who have even approached the Ashantee capital, Coomassie,) and the Assins, are all become our Allies, and their declared, open enemy. There is no longer the least doubt but the Ashantees were instigated to the late warfare by the Dutch authorities, at the neighboring settlement of Elmina, with the view of engrossing the whole of the gold and ivory trade themselves."

This intelligence is important, not only to Englishmen, but to Americans also. Our youthful Colony at Messurado, if not endangered by this hostility, must, of course, experience more difficulty in its intercourse with the natives, during a season of war against a nation in all points so nearly resembling Americans.

Baltimore American.

SPLENDOR OF MONARCHY.

How shy the *gewgaws* and vanity of monarchies comport with the simplicity and sincerity of republics, is evinced by the late coronation of Charles X. and the progress of his faithful subject *Lafayette*, in the United States. In one country, the people are bewildered with the pomp and glitterings of royalty, and paying servile sdulation to a man whom they hate and despise. While in the other, they, in sober reason and becoming gratitude, are content to receive their guest, their deliverer, in the true Spartan spirit, with no other show than that which a glorious and well merited action suggests. In one, Princes and their representatives spend their thousands and their millions, which have been extorted by force to produce an ephemeral show to gull their deluded subjects; while in the other, Presidents and Governors combine to do homage in the dress of Republican simplicity to the man who would prefer a plain coat wrought by the hands of Liberty's children, to the robes adorned with the trappings of royalty, bearing the insignia of cruelty, wrought by the subjects of oppression, and embroidered by the Sword of Despotism. In one, the *titled* honors of privileged *nobility* are poured in profusion on the brainless head of an unprincipled monarch. While in the other, the substantial and merited honors of Republican institutions are justly proffered with characteristic simplicity, accompanied with the *oil of joy and the increase of gratitude*. These remarks have been elicited in consequence of reading the unexampled pageantry of the late Coronation in France. No Republican can read it without disgust; at the same time a grateful heart that he is far removed from such unhallowed scenes. After the coronation, the Duke of Northumberland, who had been *glittering* at the Court of France, to the tune of 150,000, as a representative of his Sovereign, conferred on the king the *Order of the Garter*, with the usual ceremonies, being accompanied by *Lord Grenville*, and *Sir Geo. Naylor*, Garter King at Arms. The motto of the decoration. "*Honi soit qui mally pense*," was formed of diamonds, which, with the mantle, are valued at a million and a half of francs.

Masonic Mirror.

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

We extract from a New-York paper, for the especial instruction of those who delight in the pleasures of mastication, the following bill of fare, or vocabulary of dishes furnished by Mr. SYKES for the Corporation dinner in New-York, on the 4th of July. It will be recollected that Gen. La Fayette was a guest. It was probably a new sight for him to behold Aldermen with napkins, feeding upon *Aldermen in chains*; but it will furnish a new incident for his pocket *souvenir*. When he first came amongst us, in dark and perilous times, he found us better supplied with courage than with food or raiment. We were obliged to defend our hard earned mouthfuls with the sword's point; to wrestle for it with our oppressors; and to swallow it hastily and with apprehension. He has found us in the midst of plenty, lolling "under our own vines and fig trees:"

First Course—Green turtle and lobster soups, black fish, sheep heads, trout, roast and alamode beef, boiled legs of lambs, haunches of mutton en venison, chines of lamb, fricandeaus; boiled, broiled and stewed chickens; roast c..on; bubble and squeak; turkey poults, gallinis, ducks, aldermen in chains, hams and tongues; chicken, sweetbread, eel and pigeon pies; lobster patties, udder and tongue, baron of beef.

Second Course—Gallipagoes, turtle, ragouts and stews; green turtle callipash; do. callipee, do. fins, do. steaks, do. ragouts, do. do. pasties; snapping turtle ragouts and stews; woodcocks, partridges, wild pigeons, poulettes a la tartare, saute rognons de bœuf, pigeons a la crapodine; salade de volaille, pieds de mouton a la poulette, pieds de veau en marinade, pieds de cochon a la St. Menehould; tete de veau; sauce piquant, maccaroni, saucissons de Bologne, vegetable pies, langues fumee, galantines.

Desert—Plumb, maccaroni, lemon and marrow pudding, fruit tarts and tartlets, cheesecakes, jellies, blancmange, trifles, syllabubs, confectionary, Stilton cheese.

Fruit and Ices—Pine apples, oranges, water melons, raspberries, cherries, currants, gooseberries, apples, pears, conserves, olives, water ices, ice creams, Roman punch, anchovy toast. [That's all.]

FINE CLOTH.

A Brussels Journal announces, that among the productions of industry which will be sent from Western Flanders to the exhibition at Harlæm, is a piece of cloth, which has in its breadth 4,200 threads, so fine that they cannot be discovered by a magnifying glass. This piece was spun and wove by a brother and sister. There is also a spindle of threads imperceptible through fineness, which is valued at 400 Dutch florins per pound.

GEORGIA.....CREEK INDIANS, &c.

The following is an extract of a letter from Gen. Gaines to Gov. Troup, received in the last Georgia papers:

"I have now the honor, without entering into details that could afford but little interest, to communicate to you the result of my conferences with the Indians. After meeting in this state the Chiefs of the McIntosh party, and at Broken Arrow those of the opposite party, and hearing their respective statements, with the evidence for and against each party, I have urged them to an adjustment of differences; to which they have mutually assented.

The McIntosh party demanded retaliation for their fallen Cheifs, with the immediate restoration of property taken or destroyed. Their demands were founded on the 8th article of the Treaty of February last, which promises on our part protection to "the emigrating party against the whites and all others;" which party they (the followers of Gen. McIntosh) assume themselves exclusively to be.

Whether this provision of the treaty was or was not intended to protect the Creek Indians against themselves, or to protect a comparatively small part of them against the main body of the nation, were questions which I was happily not called upon to decide; as in the event of hostilities having subsided, my instructions simply required me to make peace upon just principles and to require the complainants, as well as the opposing party, to abstain from acts of retaliation or violence. The reputed hostile party consists of all the principal cheifs, and of nearly *forty-nine fiftieths* of the whole of the cheifs, head men, and warriors, of the nation; among whom I recognise many who were in our service during the late war, and who, to my certain knowledge, have been for twenty years past (and I think they have been at all times) as friendly to the United States as any of our Indian neighbors could have been known to be.

I met them at Broken arrow, the usual place of holding the Great Council of the nation. I could not, therefore, but view this supposed hostile party as in fact and in truth the *Creek nation*; and, altogether free of the spirit of hostility ascribed to them, I have received from them, in Council assembled, the most deliberate assurance of their determination to be peaceable and friendly towards their absent people, as well as towards the United States.

They regretted the necessity which they contend existed for the strong measures they adopted against Gen. McIntosh and others, who they affirm forfeited and lost their lives by having violated a well known law of the nation. They have engaged to restore all property taken, and to pay for all that has been destroyed contrary to law; and they have promised to allow a reasonable time for those who have borrowed and run off with money out of their national Treasury, to reimburse the same. The Council strongly and unanimously objected to the late treaty, as the off-spring of fraud, entered into contrary to the known law and determined will of the nation, and by persons not authorized to treat. They refused to receive any part of the consideration money due under the treaty or to give any other evidence of their acquiescence in it. In conclusion, they expressed the hope that their white friends would pity their deplorable condition, and would do them the justice to reconsider and "undo that which has been wrongfully done."

I have, pursuant to my instructions from the Department of War, endeavored to convince the Council, but without success, of the fallacy of their objections to the Treaty, and to dissipate their delusive hopes that it can even be annulled. I have assured them that in all our Treaties with the powers of Europe, as well as with fifty Indian nations, there has not been one instance to my knowledge of a treaty having been revoked, or annulled, after being duly ratified, except by the free consent of all the parties to it, or by war.

I yesterday met in Coucil, near Joseph Marshall's ferry, the Cheifs of the McIntosh party, communicated to them the proposition of the Council at Broken Arrow, to which they have acceded. They promised to return to their homes, as soon as they are advised of the arrival of the United States troops, ordered from Louisiana and Pensacola, to the Creek Agency at Chattahoochie. The Chiefs of both parties have distinctly and solemnly assured me that they will remain at peace with each other, and that they will in no case raise an arm against the citizens of the United States. Under these circumstances, it is my duty to notify your excellency that there will be no occasion for calling into service any part of the militia or volunteers of the state over which you preside."

The General then refers to a certificate by which it is proved that the Indians never consented to a survey of the ceded territory before the time stipulated by the treaty, (September, 1826,) and remonstrates against such a survey by the authorities of Georgia, which would render it his duty "to act *not in concert with*" Georgia.

Carolina Observer.

THE CREEK TREATY.

The accounts from Georgia are commingled with the local politics of the contest between Troup and Clark, for the Governor's chair, that it is difficult to extract from them the real state of the affair, as relates to the treaty. It appears, however, that there are 26 chiefs in the Creek nation—that the assent of a majority of them is necessary to bind the nation to the act done—that the late treaty was signed by M'Intosh and two other chiefs only, and that M'Intosh, aware of the danger he incurred, fled to the Governor of Georgia, for protection against the people he had betrayed—that Gov. Troup sent out his aid with a "*War talk*," in defence of the treaty-maker—that the aid returned and reported peace—upon which, M'Intosh ventured home and was put to death by the chiefs—that the Governor of Georgia has recommended an immediate surveying of the land; although, by M'Intosh's treaty, the Indians were to hold the country until 1826. These are the facts, as far as we can gather them from the Georgia publications. Connected with them, we have heard a rumor, and believe it founded on fact, which goes to shew the deference paid by the Creeks to the correctness and justice of our distinguished citizen, Gen. *Jackson*. It is said, that the head chief of the Creek nation, at the will of the council, has written a letter to the General, detailing the circumstances of the negotiation of the treaty, to which the nation was no party, and submitting to his opinion what they ought to do. "*If you*," says the chief, "*say we must go, we will go—but if you do not say we must go, the soldiers of your ... our land, but in ir bayonets cannot move us.*"

GEN. LAFAYETTE.

We are continually hearing of the generosity and noble spirit of this interesting man. We have been requested to mention the following:

The marquis de la Fayette, when about to take his final leave of this country, in Dec. 1784, after having expended large sums of his private property in its defence, learned, by an extraordinary concurrence of circumstances, unnecessary to be detailed here, the arrival of a young Irishman, with whom he had formerly been slightly acquainted in Paris, and who had been driven from his native country by a political persecution produced by an ardent, perhaps an imprudent zeal, in defence of that country. The Marquis sent for him, and having ascertained that the persecution he had undergone had left him bare of resources, he, without the least intimation of such intention in the interview, sent him next morning 400 dollars in North American bank notes, in a letter, in which from motives of delicacy, there was no mention made of the contents. When the Irishman went to the Marquis's lodgings to tender his gratitude, he found his benefactor had taken his departure for New Jersey, where Congress then sat. Is it an undue appreciation of merit, to say, that there is probably no other single act of this most exalted and illustrious man's life, whequered as it has been with every species of virtue, which reflects more honour on his character?

The person alluded to above, we understand, is MATTHEW CARY, Esq. an eminent bookseller, of Philadelphia, who has retired from business, under very easy circumstances; and there is no doubt that the ground work of his fortune was laid by GEN. LAFAYETTE.

Boston Gazette.

Generosity.—General Lafayette has generously transmitted $700 to the widow of the late Capt. Parsons, who was killed at Waterloo, New York, by the bursting of a cannon, which was fired to announce the General's arrival.

Mr. WEBSTER'S Bunker Hill ORATION.

A Boston paper states, that the first edition of this Oration, of 3000 copies, has been all sold, in that town and vicinity—that the second edition, of 1000 copies, was sent abroad, in answer to orders,—and that the third edition was ready for delivery on Monday morning.

In referring to the revolution in South America, the orator expresses himself as follows:

"When the battle of Bunker Hill was fought, the existence of South America was scarcely felt in the civilized world. The thirteen little colonies of North America habitually called themselves the 'Continent.' Borne down by colonial subjugation, monopoly and bigotry, those vast regions of the South were hardly visible above the horizon. But in our day there hath been, as it were, a new creation. The Southern Hemisphere emerges from the sea. Its lofty mountains begin to lift themselves into the light of heaven; its broad and fertile plains, stretch out, in beauty, to the eye of civilized man, and at the mighty bidding of the voice of political liberty, the waters of darkness retire."

STEPHEN ELLIOTT, L. L. D. of Charleston, has been elected an honorary member of the *Linnean Society of Paris*.

NEWSPAPERS.

The demand for newspapers in every part of our country is rapidly increasing; scarcely a day passes without the intelligence of a prospectus for a new weekly, semi-weekly, or daily Miscellany. We have papers already established in every department of science, politics, religion, morals, literature and light reading; others are daily issuing from American Presses, calculated for every view and taste in the community. This is highly honorable to a growing Republic; while it indicates the unrivalled increase of literary talent and taste among us. Americans are, emphatically, a reading and inquisitive people, as well as thinking and reflecting. This circumstance, in fact, constitutes the palladium of our liberty; it is impossible that a people with whom information is so generally diffused, can ever be brought to give up any of their rights or succumb to the dictates of aspiring demagogues. By these inquiries they become inspired with noble and lofty sentiments above the influence of potentates, kings, and Holy Alliances.

Masonic Mirror.

NEW-YORK, JULY 24.

The Thermometer for the last two days has been about 95°. It has not fallen much in the night. Consequently most every one is overcome with the heat and little business has been transacted.

The heat for the last two weeks has been excessive. So long a period of such weather was never, we believe experienced in this city. It has often been the case, that the Thermometer has ranged higher for two or three days, but after this a change has taken place. More deaths have occurred in consequence of exposure, and the imprudent drinking of cold water, than ever before took place, even when yellow fever was at its height. Twenty four were examined by the Coroner on Friday last, and yesterday the number was considerable, but the Coroner was so much engaged he could not furnish us with the names. We heard however, at two o'clock, P. M., that they amounted to twelve. *Courier.*

A most tremendous fire broke out in the city of Hudson, N. York, on the 20th ultimo.

Some thirty or forty buildings have been consumed, and more than twice that number of tenants have removed their goods. Most of the buildings were in Warren (the principal) street of the city. The damage is immense, and but a small portion insured.

We have only time for a single remark in relation to this terrible calamity. At one time we trembled for the safety of the whole city—we expected, fearfully expected, that its termination would leave us but a heap of ruins; but thanks to an overruling Providence, its devastating career was checked.

Naval.—It is understood that when the trial of Com. Porter, now pending before the Naval Court Martial, is closed, the Court will continue its sittings, to embrace the trials of Capt. Stewart, Commandant Carter, and Lieut. Hunter—on charges to be then and there preferred. Judge Provost, who had acted as the private agent of our government in Chili and Peru, for several years, and who had been ordered home as a material witness in the case of Capt. Stewart, it is mentioned in the Washington Gazette, is dead. It is also mentioned in the same paper that Capt. Sinclair is in such a state of bodily debility, that his life is despaired of.

The two sons of Joachim Murat, formerly one of Buonaparte's Marshals, and afterwards King of Naples, have given notice in a Court of Pennsylvania, of their intention to become citizens of the United States. One of them, Achille Murat, was born in 1801, and the other, Lucien Charles, in 1803. It is said they intend to settle in Florida. Their mother was a sister of Napoleon Buonaparte.

The National Intelligencer informs us that the President has adopted the design of a basso relievo ornament for the tympanum of the eastern portico of the Capitol. This tympanum being of such size as to surpass almost every other in the world, it was a matter of some solicitude that it should be ornamented in an appropriate manner; but though a liberal reward was offered, *no artist submitted a design which gave perfect satisfaction. It is understood that the President himself suggested the chief features of the design that has finally been adopted.* *Boston Gazette.*

M. Gambard, Astronomer at Marseilles, discovered a new comet on the 19th ult. It was not till the night of the 27th that the atmosphere allowed it to be seen by the Astronomers at Paris. It is near the star Gamma, or Cassiopeia, invisible to the naked eye, without tail or apparent nucleus, having the form of a nebula, which is easily distinguished, notwithstanding the light of the moon.

The Emperor of Russia has recently issued a prohibition for specie to be carried out of the empire. Travellers are not allowed to have more than 50 rubles in silver, and 10 rubles of copper coin.

Salisbury:

AUGUST 9, 1825.

THE ELECTION

For members to the General Assembly, and for representatives to the 19th Congress, will take place throughout the state (with the exception of three or four counties, in which it took place last week, in order to avoid their county courts) on Thursday next, the 11th inst. There is but little interest felt, in general, as to the result of the county elections; but there is considerable warmth manifested in the canvass for the honor of representing the various districts of the state in the next Congress. All the late members are candidates for re-election; and all, but three, (Gen. Saunders of Caswell, Maj. Connor of Lincoln, and Mr. Edwards of Warren) are opposed, each by one or more candidates; and, from what we can learn, in many of the districts the contest will be very warm. Mr. Walker, of the Morganton district, we learn, has withdrawn from the contest: Dr. Vance, Maj. Carson, and James Graham, Esq. are the remaining candidates.

By an advertisement in the Warrenton Reporter, we perceive it is proposed by Nathaniel O. Blake, to commence the publication of a new paper in Murfreesboro', in this state, to be called the "Murfreesboro' Intelligencer." And by reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Mr. Wm. Austin proposes to commence the publication of a new paper in Wilkesboro', in this state, to be called the "Western Farmer."

WATER MELONS.

All those who are desirous of having a touch of the *cholera morbus*, or of the ague and fever, are recommended to eat plentifully of *water-melons*, which are now brought every day to our doors, and may be had very cheap. For a sixpence, enough may be bought to give two persons a decent kind of *dysentery*, or a gentle shake of the ague: be careful to select such as have lain longest exposed to the sun. Procure the hardest ones, for the soft ones will only produce a common kind of fever. There is "no mistake" in the above pre-criptions; only eat as much as your appetite craves, pull off your coat, and cool yourself in the night air, (which is very grateful) and you may depend upon it, you will not fail of having the cholera morbus, the ague, or the fever, without any doubt as to the character of the disease.

TAKING TIME BY THE FORELOCK.

In the Columbia (S. C.) papers, of the 15th inst. are published the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of that town, held on the 9th ult. to make arrangements for the celebration of the NEXT *Fourth of July*, (a year hence,) being the *Fiftieth* anniversary, and *First* national jubilee of the Independence of the United States of America.

GAMBLER vs. GAMBLER.

We have received, from a neighboring county, a notice in the form of an advertisement, with a request that it should be inserted in our paper two weeks: the purport of which is, that the advertiser having brought suit against a former sporting associate of his, for the sum of $5 35, money won by *gaming*, judgment went against the plaintiff, and he had the costs to pay; he thereupon appealed to court, where the defendant, by his attorney, pleaded "the statute of gaming," and the plaintiff was again mulct in the costs. The advertiser moreover states, that the defendant having won a coat-pattern of him, he, (the advertiser) like a gentleman, paid it. He therefore warns all "gentlemen gamesters" to beware of the defendant.

Now we have various reasons for not publishing the advertisement: the first is, that the defendant above-named may, possibly, from his refusal to comply with the rules of "gentlemen gamesters," have renounced his former evil habits—and, in such case, we should feel a repugnance in exposing him before the public as a quondam "*Black-Leg*:" 2d. Although we are personally unacquainted with the advertiser, we have a high respect for the *name* and the *family*, and should be loth, for his and his relations' sake, to expose his name to the world: 3d: To publish all the complaints of *gamblers*, would be giving a countenance to a set of men and their vocation, which are deserving of the reprobation of every moral member of the community: and 4th, the advertisement was unaccompanied with a certain recommendation, which is generally a very ready passport to favor, to wit: the *money* for its insertion.

We are requested to state, that Mr. *Rowland Crump* has consented to serve in the Senate of the next General Assembly of North-Carolina, if elected to that station by the freeholders of the county of Rowan.

In Philadelphia, swallows have for some days past dropped dead in the Navy Yard, owing to the intense heat. The thermometer in the Commandant's office, was on Thursday at 95; and in the ship-house, near the roof, 106 degrees.

Four steam-boats were lost on the Alabama and Tombecbe Rivers during the past season, employed in conveying cotton to Mobile—one burnt, one run down, and two snagged. There are as many more building to take their places next fall, when the business season commences.

It is stated that Messrs. Stanley, Wortley and Denison, of the British House of Commons, voted on the great Catholic question, in favor of emancipation. It will be recollected that these gentlemen lately made a tour of the U. States. It would be well for the poor Catholics, if the British Parliament should wish our shores in a body.

A public dinner has been given to Mr. Rush, by the citizens of Philadelphia. Gen. Lafayette was among the guests. Mr. R. intended to proceed immediately to Washington, to take charge of the office to which he has been appointed by the President of the U. States.

CANALS.....NEW-YORK.

A gentleman from the south, travelling on the New-York Canals, makes the following observations on the rapid growth of the town of Utica, &c. &c.:

Utica is a lively place, and has every appearance of a city, although it is but a few years in comparison since it was founded. In 1794, there were only two or three log houses in the place, and now it contains about five thousand inhabitants, and the buildings are generally of the best kind, and finished in a style of taste and elegance; some of the mansions are equal to the best in our cities. The canal runs through the centre of the town, and much business is done here. The streets are generaly wide—Gennessee street in particular, is very handsome, having something of the appearance of Broadway, in New-York. There are six or seven fine churches, two banks, and sixteen or seventeen schools, in the town. It is a place of great thoroughfare. The canal boats are constantly arriving and departing, and there are twelve or fifteen stages which arrive and depart, daily.—Twenty years ago there was a small mail, carried *once a week*, to Albany, *on horseback*.

What a wonderful change a few short years has produced in the appearance of Utica, and it promises fair to continue to increase in wealth and importance. Old Fort Schuyler was situated near this place, and the surrounding country for many miles, populous and well cultivated. A few hours spent in Utica will be found very pleasing to the weary traveller, and he will here find conveyance, at almost any hour, to any quarter, by land or water.

There is one thing which I do not like so well as I progress through this country; and that is, when I see a fine, elegant looking young female at the public inns, or in the packet boats, in waiting on travellers such as me. True, every thing from the hands of a sweet woman is doubly sweet—yet I would rather see such females in some other situation, and whilst they are among us, I would much rather see colored servants, either male or female, but particularly of the latter description. There was one very majestic, beautiful young woman, of about seventeen years of age, on board one of those packets—and, although she seemed to have the sole care of all the domestic concerns, and managed all well, and seemed very happy, and said, too, that she was so; yet I could not help wishing that Eliza —— was well married, and living at her own home; and I trust that my wishes will soon be realized. She gave me a grateful smile when I bid her "*good bye.*" Ah! "full many a flower is born to blush unseen," and some flowers are often too much exposed to the careless and the rude. Yours, &c.

MARSHAL'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON.

We learn that Judge Marshal is engaged in revising his Life of Washington, with a view to an improvement of the style of some passages, and an abridgment of the minuteness of its details—to make it more satisfactory to his matured mind, and of course more acceptable to the Public, and more valuable to prosterity. This it is that has probably given rise to the report that the Judge was writing a history of the U. S. government, &c. *Nat. Intel.*

CHARLESTON, JULY 27.

French Fleet.—A gentleman who came passenger in the scooner *March*, arrived here on the 24th inst. from Puerto Cabello, informs us, that a few days previous to his sailing, a report was in circulation at that place that a large French Fleet was seen off Martinique, supposed to be bound to St. Domingo. The Colombian government, uncertain of its destination, had dispatched Commodore BELUCHE, in the ship *Ceres*, to acertain the intentions of the fleet. *Courier.*

Paris June 11.—We learn from Bourdeaux that General La Serna and Valdes are still in that city. There is no mention made of their return to Spain; but it is generally supposed that before they decide upon crossing the Pyrenees, they wish to know if their conduct in Peru will be made a subject of enquiry at Madrid; and as there can be no doubt but that the Spanish Goverment will demand some explanation respecting the capitulation of Ayacucho, these gentlemen are not likely to enter Spain for some time. The cargo of the ship Ernestine is estimated at ten millions. Valdes and his companions in arms freighted it completely. The riches brought by these officers, who are about 40 in number, consists principally of ingots of gold and silver. One of the ingots of gold alone, which was presented at the Custom house of Bourdeaux, was found to weigh 320 lbs. from which its value may be said to be about 500,000 francs.

Among other discoveries recently made in the interior of Africa, by Lieut. Clapperton, after successfully exploring the wilds where Mungo Park lost his life, is the Journal, or part of the Journal, of that celebrated traveller, when he last attempted to discover the source of the Niger. This will be an invaluable prize.

THE MARKET.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, July 27.

Cotton, 17 cents; flour, fine, 7; superfine, 7½ to 8; wheat, 1 50 ct.; whiskey, 32½ a 35; peach brandy, 50 a 55; apple do. 42 to 45; corn, 57 to $1; bacon, 6 a 7; salt, Turks Island, 65 75 per bush.; molasses, 35 a 40; sugar, muscovado, 9 a 10½; coffee, prime, green, 20 a 23; 2d and 3d quality, 1 a 20; tea, hyson, $1 20 a 1 25; flaxseed, 75 a 80; tallow, 7 a 8; beeswax, 32 a 33; rice 4 to 4½ per 100 lbs.; iron, 5½ to 6 pr, 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 4 a 5½; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt.

CHARLESTON PRICES, July 25.

Cotton, S. Island, 60 a 75; stained do. 30 to 35; Maine and Santee, 50 to 60; short staple, 20 a 24 cts.; Whiskey 26 a 28; Bacon, 5 a 7; Hams, 8 a 10½; Lard, 9 a 11; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 25 a 27; Coffee, Prime Green, 18½ a 19 Inf. to good, 16 a 18.

N. Carolina State Bank Bills, 4½ a 5 per cent. dis.; Newbern and Cape Fear do. 5 per cent. dis.; Georgia do. 1½ per cent. dis.; Darien Bank Notes 7½ per cent. dis.

Cotton.—Prices range about the same as our last report. The business has been very limited during the week, in consequence of the continued scarcity of shipping. About 5 or 600 bales of Uplands have changed hands, principally at 20 a 23 cents, and some lots less. Holders, generally, prefer the chance of foreign markets to selling here at the present rates.

Corn.—None afloat, but abundance in store; we quote prime at 50 a 53 cents; but some lots of heated can be purchased under these rates.

Groceries.—Sugar and Coffee remain without alteration—the stock on hand has been stored, with the expectation of obtaining higher prices—no sales except in small lots to grocers, for the retail trade. Molasses, New-Orleans, 35 a 36, scarce. West-India has improved in demand; we quote 30 a 32. Liquors without variation in price.

Bagging.—Remains nominally at our former quations, 25 a 27 cents. *Courier.*

By Saturday's Mail.

ELECTION—Granville County.

The Election for members to the General Assembly, (to avoid the county court) took place in Granville county, on Thursday, the 28th ult.: William M. Sneed was elected to the Senate; and Nicholas Jones, and John Glasgow, to the Commons.

COM. PORTER.

We find in the last National Journal, the proceedings of the Court-Martial for the trial of Com. Porter, to the 29th ult. it being the *twentieth* day of the sitting of the court. The whole of the evidence, on the part of both the government and Com. Porter had been given in; and the Court was only waiting for the final defence of the Com. to come to a decision on the case. It is impossible to predict what the finding of the court will be; but if it is in accordance with the wishes of the American people, it must, in the main, acquit the Commodore.

The 5th class of the Maryland State Lottery, was drawn in Baltimore on the 27th ult. The $40,000, $10,000, and $5,000 prizes, were all sold at *Cohen's* office—who are the fortunate owners, we have not learned.

THE SUPREME COURT

Adjourned on Saturday, the 29th ult. We give (taken from the Raleigh Register) a few of the cases determined; and shall, in our next, complete the list.

David McMillan *v.* Noble Bolden and David Myers, from Buncombe. Decree of the Court, that the defendant forthwith convey to the complainant McMillan, the lands in controversy, and pay all costs.

John Bowman's admr. *v.* James Greenlee, admr. and Chas. McDowell, from Burke. Exceptions filed by defendant's counsel to the report of the commissioners. Continued by consent.

Amos Prator *v.* Andrew Miller, from Rutherford. Decree for plaintiff.

Charles Bain *v.* Thompson Hunt, from Mecklenburg. Judgment of the court that a new trial be granted.

Andrew Lindsay and Jesse Harper, appts. *v.* Wm. Armfield, from Guilford. Judgment of the Superior Court reversed, and rule for new trial made absolute.

Leroy Stowe appellant *v.* the heirs and devisees of Nathan Ford, dec'd. from Lincoln. Decree for petitioners; each party to pay his own costs.

Peter Smith, Executor of Peter W. Smith, dec'd. appellant, *v.* Jesse Hargrave, from Davidson. Judgment of the Superior Court reversed, and judgment for plaintiff.

Solomon Williams, *v.* Andrew Hunter, from Burke. Judgment of the Superior Court reversed, and rule for a new trial made absolute.

Jno. Morgan *v.* Rich'd. Bradley, from Rutherford. Judgment of the Superior Court affirmed, and rule for a new trial discharged.

Asa Parker and Levi Parker, *v.* Maxwell Wilson and others, from Lincoln. Injunction made perpetual, as to the sum of $71 81, and dissolved as to the residue.

Jane Erwin and others, appellants, *v.* Wm. Kilpatrick and others, from Rowan. Decree for defendants. Petitioners to pay costs.

Wm. Stodard *v.* Robt Linville appellant, from Stokes. Judgment of the Court below affirmed, and rule for a new trial discharged.

Bank of the United States *v.* Isaac Lane, appellant, from Cumberland. Judgment of the superior Court affirmed, and rule for a new trial discharged.

STATE CASES.

State appellant, *v.* Absalom Simpson, from Carteret. Judgment of the Superior Court affirmed.

State appellant, *v.* John Pettaway, from Edgecombe. Judgment of the Superior Court reversed, and Judgment for the State. Ordered that a writ of procedendo issue to the County Court of Edgecomb.

State appellant, *v.* Allen, a Slave, from Wayne. Judgment of the Superior Court affirmed.

State appellant, *v.* Daniel, Crese & Piety, from Wayne. Judgment of the Superior Court affirmed.

State appellant, *v.* Jefferson Rowt, from Buncombe. Judgment of the Superior Court reversed, and judgment for the State. Ordered that the Superior Court of Buncombe proceed to pronounce judgment according to Law.

State appellant, *v.* Saml. Thompson, from Wake. Judgment of the Superior Court reversed; Judgment for the State.

Wool Carding Machine.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has just put into operation a good new and well-finished *Wool Carding Machine* and *Teazer*, for the purpose of carding wool into rolls. All wool before brought to the machine, must be well washed; also, have all sticks, burrs, and other hard substances, carefully separated from the wool, that would tend to injure cards; together with a sufficiency of linen or cotton (not woollen) sheets to contain the rolls: one pound of clean oil, or lard, must be brought to every ten pounds of wool.

ANDREW HOLSHOUSER.

Aug. 8, 1825 1w

For Sale,

A LARGE tract of *LAND* in West Tenassee, containing upwards of

Three Thousand Acres,

in one body, lying about ten miles south of Big Hatchie River, in Tipton county, about seven miles from the Court-House. Big Creek runs a south direction through this tract of land. It adjoins the President and Trustee's line for a school. Said land is 30 or 40 miles above Memphis, called Chickasaw Bluff, and fifteen miles from Mississippi river; also, near the Beaver-Dams, which affords an endless range.

The Surveyor-General writes, that the land is good second quality, and is worth three or four dollars per acre these times, when all lands are priced low.

A great bargain may be had in the purchase of the lands. Purchasers will please apply to Mr. *Allmand Hall*, Rowan county; or to

JESSE POTTS,
in the Town of Fayetteville.

August 2, 1825. 3t73

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers his Farm for sale. It lies four miles west of Concord, on the road leading from Concord to Charlotte, and on the waters of Coddle Creek; contains 150 acres of land, with all the necessary buildings appertaining to a farm, consisting of a dwelling, out-houses, &c. all in good repair. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

JOSIAH W. WEDDINGTON.

August 2, 1825. 3mt82

Notice

IS hereby given to the public, that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by Johanna Joyce, who, I am informed, wishes to pass for my wife. I am under no legal or moral obligation to support her.

JOHN LINDSAY.

Salisbury, Aug. 8, 1825. 1w

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *Allemong & Locke*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to us are requested to come forward, and make immediate payment; and those who have any demands, will present them for payment.

The business of the firm will be settled by Ezra Allemong, who is authorized to make settlements and grant discharges.

EZRA ALLEMONG,
GEORGE LOCKE.

Salisbury, July 1, 1825. 65

.....EZRA ALLEMONG.....pectfully informs his friends in general, for past favors, and informs them that he has purchased the

Stock of Merchandize

of Allemong & Locke, which is now very complete, having just received a fresh supply from Charleston, and which he offers for sale upon the most reasonable terms, at the stand formerly occupied by Allemong & Locke, at the north corner of the court-house. The favors of those who patronize him will be thankfully acknowledged—they may depend, that every exertion on his part will be used to give general satisfaction.

Notice.

BEING appointed by the last will and testament of John Howard, sen. dec'd. as his executor; and being anxious to settle his estate as soon as it can conveniently be done, I request all persons indebted to the said deceased, to come forward and make payment, as the money is needed to settle the debts, and no indulgence can be given; and those to whom he is indebted, are requested to present their claims within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pled in bar of a recovery.

BENJ. HOWARD, *Executor.*

July 14, 1825. 3t79

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July term, 1825: Henry Shore, administrator of Elizabeth Shore, *vs.* The heirs of James Love, dec'd.: Petition for re-probate of will. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Love and Eli Howell and Nancy his wife, heirs at law of the said James Love, dec'd. are not inhabitants of this state, *Ordered*, therefore, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the said James Love and Eli Howell and Nancy his wife, to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the court-house in Concord, on the 3rd Monday of October next, then and there to answer, or plead to the charges set forth in the petition, or the prayer of the petitioner will be heard ex parte as to them, and judgment will be rendered accordingly. 3m82

Witness, DANL. COLEMAN, c. c. c.

The Muse.

CHARITY.

Charity, decent, modest, easy, kind,
Softens the high, and rears the abject mind:
Knows with just reins and gentle hand to guide
Betwixt vile shame and arbitrary pride.
Not soon provok'd, she easily forgives,
And much she suffers, as she much believes;
Soft peace she brings, wherever she arrives;
She builds our quiet as she forms our lives;
Lays the rough paths of peevish nature even,
And opens in each heart a little heaven.

HOME.

I've rov'd thro' many a weary round,
I've wander'd East and West,
Pleasure in ev'ry clime I found,
But sought in vain for *rest*.
While glory sighs for other spheres,
I feel that one's too wide,
And think the *Home* that love endears,
Were worth the world beside.

The SOLILOQUY of a SINGLE Gentleman.

This silver'd head—this unwin'd cheek,
These tott'ring limbs so feeble—weak,
But half my penitence can speak,
There's more within.

Too late—too late—and is it so,
Shall no companion soothe my woe,
Nor press me with affection's glow,
My soul supporting?

I stand like some decaying trunk,
Its verdant limbs all scar'd and shrunk,
In which the scythe of time hath sunk
Deep, deep, within.

Wither'd—blasted—fast decaying,
No blooming foliage round it playing,
Nor tendrils o'er its branches straying;
How lone and blighted. ICIL.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING POST.

TO ———.

On presenting her the author's Miniature.

To seek that bosom, pensive shadow go,
Where lilies drop beneath the purer snow;
Where virtue dwells with her attendant peace,
And soothing pity shews her cherub face.

Go, pensive shadow, feel that beating breast
Which learns to sigh when others are not blest;
Which pants with anguish at another's woe,
And justly thinks from goodness, ease must flow.
EDWIN.

ORIGINAL MISCELLANY.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

INFLUENCE OF PREJUDICE.

A conversation between Farmer Logan, and Esq. Bluster.

Farmer L. Well, Esq. I observe that you and your family have been pretty regular in your attendance at Preaching, of late, which gives me much pleasure; I hope you will aid us, this year, in a subscription for the support of the preacher.

Esq. B. What, pay for preaching! a minister preach for money!!! I have no opinion of paying money for preaching.

Farmer L. But, pray consider, my friend, how is our preacher to support his family, if we pay him nothing?

Esq. B. Let him go to work and support his family. I have no notion of encouraging these gentry preachers, that are too good to work.

Farmer L. Why, really, Esq. I am [illegible] you talk in this manner; you certainly mistake the character of our preacher altogether; for I am persuaded that no man in our society labors with more diligence than he does; and it is all for our benefit, that he may promote our best interests. It is ungrateful, indeed, sir, to insinuate that money is his object, when you know that he gives every evidence of his sincerity and devotedness to our welfare.

Esq. B. I don't know that I doubt his sincerity; but to tell you the plain truth, I care very little about preaching; I can get along very well without it; and as for this preacher of yours, I don't like him; he is too proud to suit me; I should like him better, however, if he was not so intimate with these half-faced quality people.

Farmer L. I am sorry, sir, that you should entertain such views on a subject of so much moment: and am surprised, [illegible] that you can suffer yourself to be so blinded by prejudice: you must know well enough, that you are slandering a worthy man: a man who will, in spite of opposition, command the esteem of all the wise and good. So far from being a proud man is he, that were he to be apprized of your hostility, though he might regard you as an object of pity, yet in the spirit of his Master, he would forgive you, and desire only your happiness. I suspect, sir, that your hostility arises from your envying your neighbors, who have attained a higher standing in the world than yourself, and who happen to be the friends of this gentleman you are abusing. Do not cherish so mean and base a passion, and especially do not let this spirit prevent your family from meeting with the congregation, and that on creditable terms.

Esq. B. Do you mean to insinuate, that I and my family are intruders at church? I have a right there, I'll let you know; I have a claim on the house—I gave five dollars to aid in building it; and that, surely, is sufficient.

Farmer L. O, Esq. do not get angry; I am always glad to see you at church; I am very far from blaming you for attending; but pray tell me, who is to support the preacher? We have the benefit of his time and labor, and are we not therefore bound to give him a decent support? Is it not right that every individual should contribute for this object, *according to his ability?* Is it consistent with any principle of justice or honor, that we should receive the benefit of another's labor, and make him no return for it?

Esq. B. Are there no others to whom your censures will apply? Do all pay according to their means?

Farmer L. Undoubtedly there may be others who fail in their duty; but we must not plead their example to excuse ourselves. Every one, you know, is responsible for his own conduct, and not for the example of others. But not to insist any further on this subject, at the present time, I do sincerely hope that, this present year, we shall all act a just and honorable part. SENEX.

NEW METHOD OF MULTIPLICATION.

A correspondent has furnished us with a new method of multiplying, which may be interesting to arithmaticians.

Old Method.	*New Method.*
3546	3546
5432	5432
7092	15201212
10638	373126
14184	2934
17730	36
19261872	19261872

The first line of the new method is produced by beginning in the unit's place as usual, each upper figure is multiplied by that immediately under it, and the whole product is set down without carrying. For the second line, multiply second figure at first at top and second at top with first at bottom, which added make 36, to be placed as above. Then third at bottom with second at top, and so on, adding their products for the next two figures 31. Lastly, fourth at bottom with third at top, and so on. For the third line, third at bottom, and add 34, &c. The fourth line, fourth at bottom with first at top, and fourth at bottom. When the products in the succeeding ones, do not amount to *two* figures, it is necessary to place an O before the single figure. *English Paper.*

POPULATION OF AMERICA.

The Paris Journal des Debats contains an interesting statistical statement, furnished by the celebrated M. de Humboldt, respecting the population of America, and the numerical amount of Catholics, compared with that of the Protestants.

The total population of America, (North and South) is stated at 34,284,000.

1. Roman Catholics,	22,177,000
2. Protestants,	11,287,000
3. Indians, not Christians,	820,000
Total population	34,284,000

The Protestant population is increasing much more rapidly than the Catholic population.

The Black population is composed of 1,440,000 free blacks, and 5,079,000 slaves.

The different languages spoken are as follows:

The English language by individuals,	11,297,500
Spanish,	10,174,000
Indian,	7,800,000
Portuguese,	3,740,000
French,	1,058,000
Dutch, Danish, Swedish, and Russian, - -	216,000
Total, - - -	34,284,000

The commissioners appointed by the Crown to examine into the character of the schools of Ireland, have made a report, which disclosed scenes of the most atrocious cruelty, and abuses of the most flagrant description. A motion for an address to the King, for the prosecution of the perpetrators of these cruelties, had been made in the House of Commons, and unanimously agreed to.

REVELL & TEMPLETON,

TAILORS, SALISBURY,

RESPECTFULLY acquaint their friends of Salisbury and the public generally, that they have commenced the *Tailoring Business* in a new Shop, built for the purpose, situated in Main street, next door south-west of Mr. E. Cress' store, likewise opposite to Mr. Thomas Allison's store, and quite convenient to every store in Town; where they are better prepared than ever to accommodate any gentlemen with Tailoring, and in the most fashionable and neatest style. Any person wishing to vary from the prevailing fashions of the different seasons, can have their fancies suited by giving necessary directions.

Revell & Templeton have put themselves to considerable trouble and expense for the purpose of having a complete and lasting establishment in this place, for which it appears its citizens have been long in want of. There will be no necessity, for the future, of any gentlemen putting themselves to the trouble and inconvenience of going or sending off to other parts of the country for their clothing, when they can be equally as well accommodated at home, where they get their own support. The public will please to recollect, that all the ingenuity and taste necessary to our business, is not particularly confined to one set of cities or towns—that Salisbury has a share; and we flatter ourselves we will establish the fact by the work which shall be turned out of our shop for the future.

We have become subscribers, annually, for ten years, to a couple of gentlemen in Philadelphia, who make it a business to send the fashions to any part of the United States: the plan which they have adopted for that purpose, is so complete, that any person understanding it thoroughly, and possessing sufficient ingenuity and practice of cutting, and the great art of putting different garments together, (which we boldly assert we do) can give to their customers the different fashions with as much accuracy and taste as they can be got in Philadelphia or any other town in the United States.

We have just received the latest fashions, which are quite different to those of the last season; likewise, one of us has just returned from off a tour to a number of large northern towns, and made it a business to go into a number of Tailors' shops in each town, for the purpose of gaining all the information possible, appertaining to our business. We hope, by paying that attention which our business requires, to receive an equal share of public patronage.

We here return our sincere thanks to those who have encouraged us in our line of business since our commencement in this place.

We would be very glad to take one or two boys to the business, who can come well recommended, and not over fifteen years old.

June 3, 1825. 61

Proposals

FOR publishing in Wilkesborough, North-Carolina, a weekly Paper, to be entitled the

"WESTERN FARMER,"

by *WILLIAM AUSTIN.*

It has ever been customary for an Editor, when he becomes a candidate for the patronage of the public, to give a faint outline of the path he will pursue. For the Editor of the Farmer to do this, will require but few words; and he will not multiply promises, lest, by their multiplicity, they depreciate in value. It will be sufficient for him to say, that in the management of his paper, private character shall ever remain inviolable; and public measures shall be freely discussed, without fear, favor or affection: That his selections shall be such as neither to offend the delicate, to depress the feeble, nor pass the guilty without castigation.

Agriculture, as the name of this paper would seem to imply, shall meet with his first attention. Commerce and politics shall in no wise be forgotten; and Religion shall be entitled to that rank in the columns of the Farmer, which, as the parent of Mercy, she may justly claim. In short, it shall be the assiduous aim of the Editor, to mix together a suitable proportion of the gay, the grave and the useful, so as to make the Farmer, as far as lies in his power, a useful fireside companion to manhood, and a useful instructer to the youth of that country, where, above all others, that aphorism of the Philosopher, that "wisdom is wealth," is most clearly verified.

To say any thing of the utility of a publication of this nature, were useless; on all hands it is admitted. But in an inland town where the means of information are, at best, but limited, the advantages to be derived from a periodical publication are incalculable. The Editor therefore requests that all who feel any interest in the growth and prosperity of the country, both in wealth and in morals, would lend a helping hand to an establishment which, he believes, needs but a fair trial to become permanent and useful.

The paper will be printed on a demi-royal sheet, on new type, once a week, and delivered to subscribers at $3 per annum, if paid in advance, and $3 50 if payment be delayed to the end of the year. t73 *WILLIAM AUSTIN.*

New Leather and *Good* Shoes!

EBENEZER DICKSON begs leave again to ask the attention of the public to his Shop. He has just received a supply of the first rate *Leather* from Philadelphia; which he is prepared to make up into

Boots and Shoes,

of the most durable kind and newest style. All persons who want Boots and Shoes, either coarse or fine, may rest assured that they can have them done at my shop, from leather as good as any in the country, and in a style of workmanship equal to any thing in North-Carolina. Ladies' fine shoes made as neat and elegant, and more durable, than any in the stores.

I tender my most grateful acknowledgments to the public for the liberal support they have hitherto given me, and will always be equally thankful for future favors, either in the way of new work, or in payment for old work.

Salisbury, May 2, 1825. 1dtSept10

Cotton Ginning.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the merchants of the town of Salisbury, and the citizen farmers of his neighborhood, that he has just finished a large building, 32 by 52, for *Ginning of Cotton*, to run by water; and that he is also well fixed for packing cotton, in the neatest manner, for market. He assures his friends, who may favor him with their custom, that he will have their cotton packed and put up in the neatest manner, and in the shortest time possible, and on the lowest terms at which it is done by others. He also assures those who send cotton to his Gin, that it will be kept separate from others, so that they will be sure to get the same cotton they send. He has located and built this establishment, at his Mill Plantation, two miles from Salisbury. JA: FISHER.

October 18, 1824. 31

For Sale, or Rent.

THE subscriber wishes to sell or rent that tract of land with its improvements, on the south west side of the Yadkin River at Beard's Bridge. There are about 500 acres in the tract, only about 60 or 70 cleared.

There are on it a large and commodious dwelling house and the customary out houses, near the bridge.

The house is quite new, having been built only a few years ago, and being designed for a house of entertainment is well adapted to that purpose, both from its location and plan;—The situation is remarkably pleasant, and convenient to Salisbury and Lexington, being 6 miles from the former, and 11 miles from the latter, place. For further particulars, apply to JOHN BEARD, Jr.

Salisbury, July 15, 1825. 67

Book Binding Business.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has commenced the *Book Binding Business* in Salem, North Carolina; where may be had, on the shortest notice, all kinds of merchants account Books, and Blank-Work of every description, and old books rebound.

DAVID CLEVEL.

Salem, June 10th, 1825. 3mt75

Great Bargains.

THE subscriber offers for sale his *Houses and Lots* in Statesville, either with or without his Bedding and other Household Furniture, and with or without all his House servants. Several tracts of *Land*, the whole amounting to between 1500 and 2000 acres, adjoining the town lands of Statesville; or any part thereof, to suit purchasers.

The lands in Centre, known by the name of the White House tract, and those adjoining; in the whole about 1200 acres. Also, my interest in several other tracts, all joining the former. A great number of other tracts of land, lying in different parts of the county of Iredell. All the remainder of my negroes, 27 in number. Cash will be required for the whole price of the Negroes; all the other property will be disposed of at one, two, and three years credit. It is deemed useless to describe the property more particularly, as the purchasers will wish to view it before they buy.

ROBERT WORKE.

July 13, 1825. 67

For Sale,

MY House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, opposite Mr. Wm. H. Slaughter's house of entertainment, in a friendly neighborhood, and good society: the house is two stories high, with four fire places in the lower story, and two in the upper: the house is large and convenient, with a kitchen, smoke-house, corn-house, and stable, with an excellent garden and back lot, all in good repair. I will dispose of the same on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser, as I am determined to remove to the country next fall.

GEORGE MILLER.

Salisbury, April 26, 1825. 55

N. B. I also request all persons who have any demands against me, to call and receive their pay; and those who owe me, by book account or otherwise, will do me a favor by calling and settling their accounts. G. M.

Notice.

EITHER left my pocket-book on the counter or table of Mr. Fraley's, Salisbury, N. C. or lost it between that place and the north side of Beard's Bridge, on the Yadkin river, at Mr. Locke's plantation, on Thursday the fifth instant, which contained as follows: One bond on John Lavry, for a certain negro girl named Roda, about seventeen years of age, which reads—"The State of Alabama, Lime-stone county: I promise to deliver unto Alexander Miller, or his assigns, a certain negro girl named Roda, or five hundred dollars in cash, whenever called for;" date not recollected. One note of hand, of fifty dollars, payable one day after date, and dated 12th day of May, 1825, payable by John Lavry and Vincent Kelly to myself; also, one note of hand, signed by Vincent Kelly to myself, for the sum of three dollars, bearing date one day after date, and dated 13th day of May, 1823; one receipt of William Hughs, const. Alabama, Lawrence county, for a note of hand for twelve dollars, signed by Thomas Kellum to myself; also, several receipts and papers not recollected; between twenty and twent-five dollars in cash—one note of the state of Georgia, of five dollars; three five and one two dollar notes of North-Carolina; some other change not recollected. Any person having said pocket-book, or finding the same, and delivering it and the contents to the subscriber, shall be reasonably compensated. ALEX. MILLER.

Salisbury, N. C. 11th July, 1825. 3t70

P. S. Also, one note of hand on Vincent Kelly, for fifty dollars, bearing date the 13th day of May, 1825, payable to myself. A. M.

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to this jail, on the 14th of this instant, a *negro man*, who says his name is *Lister*, about twenty-one years old, as he says, but looks rather older, is of a yellow complexion, about five feet 7 or 8 inches high, tolerably chunky built, with a small scar on his cheek under his left eye: He says he belongs to Wade Waring, of Edisto District, South-Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

CHARLES PHELPS, *Jailer.*

Wilkesboro', N. C. July 16th, 1825. 3t70

Ordnance Department.

Washington, 4th June, 1825.

SEALED Proposals will be received by this Department until the 31st day of June next, for furnishing the following Cannon Balls, viz: Seven thousand five hundred 24 pounder Cannon Balls, to be delivered at Fort Delaware, near Newcastle, Delaware.

Six thousand 24 pounder Cannon Balls, to be delivered at New-Orleans.

The Balls are to be cast in iron moulds, and to be delivered on or before the first day of October, 1826. They will be inspected at the manufactories, and at the expense of the United States; but they are to be delivered, at the places mentioned, at the cost and risk of the contractors.

The Proposals should be made separately for each parcel, and should state the price per *pound.*

Persons disposed to offer proposals will be furnished, on application, with the dimensions of the balls, and the regulation for inspecting them.

GEO. BOMFORD,

Brevet Col. on Ordnance Service.

June 4. t71

Hillsboro' Female Seminary.

THE Exercises of this Institution will commence on the first day of August, under the immediate care of Miss LAVINA BRAINERD, and under the inspection and superintendance of the Rev. WM. M. GREEN.

The course of instruction in this seminary will be carried on in a regular continued system of Academic studies, embracing all the scientific and ornamental branches necessary to complete the female education.

Pupils from abroad can be accommodated with board in the most respectable families of the place, at the rate of ten dollars per month. Arrangements, however, are now making, by which it is intended to instruct the more advanced pupils in housewifery and in all the various branches of domestic economy. Whilst all due attention will be paid to the ordinary and the ornamental branches of education, the instructors will deem it their imperious duty to pay especial regard to the morals and manners of the young ladies committed to their care.

There will be a select committee of literary ladies and gentlemen to attend the semi-annual examinations, to decide on the merits and progress of the pupils, and to place them in the several classes.

Those pupils who shall have completed their course of studies with acceptance, will receive a Diploma with the signatures of their instructors and of the examining committee, and under the seal of the seminary.

The studies of the several classes will be arranged in the following order:

First Class—Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Modern Geography, Elements of Composition.

Second Class—Ancient, Modern, and Sacred Geography, Use of the Globes, Map-drawing, Natural History, History of the United States.

Third Class—Algebra, Elements of Euclid, Tytler's History, Rhetoric, Elements of Criticism, Astronomy, Chronology, and Natural Philosophy.

Fourth Class—Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Natural Theology, Chemistry, Botany, Mineralogy, and Logic.

In addition to the above, lessons will be given in Music, Drawing and Painting in all its styles, in plain and ornamental Needlework, and in making Fruit and Flowers in wax.

There will be two vacations in the year; one of six weeks during the winter, the other of a fortnight during the summer. The first session will end about the middle of November next; and a proportionable deduction be made in the price of tuition on account of the shortness of the session.

PRICES OF TUITION.

For 1st Class	$10 per session.
2d	12 50 do.
3d and 4th	15 do.

All the ornamental branches taught at the usual prices.

Hillsboro', July 9. 3t71

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May term, 1825. James H. Houston vs. Robert Westmoreland: Original attachment, returned levied, &c. It is ordered by the court, to whose satisfaction it appears, that the defendant has removed beyond the bounds of this state, that the said defendant appear at the next term of said court to be held at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday in August next, replevy the property levied on, and plead, otherwise the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment pro confesso.

t71 Test: R. SIMONTON, Clk.

State of North-Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May session, A. D. 1825: Nathan Chaffin vs. Joseph Suter: judicial attachment, levied on land, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is not within the limits of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months successively, in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the defendant to appear at the court-house in Rockford, on the second Monday in August next, and plead or demur to said attachment, otherwise judgment will be rendered against him for said plaintiff's demand. Witness Joseph Williams, clerk of said court, at office, the second Monday of May, A. D. 1825.

3mt71 JO. WILLIAMS, c. c.

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May term, 1825. Hosea Redman vs. Wesley Keaton: Original attachment, returned, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this cause resides beyond the bounds of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next term of said court to be held at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday in August next, replevy the property levied on, and plead, the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment pro confesso.

t71 Test: R. SIMONTON, Clk.

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May term, 1825. Westley Reynolds and Co. vs. Robt. Westmoreland: original attachment, levied on land, and Nathaniel Hobbs summoned as garnishee in this case. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Robert Westmoreland, the defendant, has absconded, and is not in this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next court to be held at the court-house in Statesville, on the 3d Monday in August next, and plead or demur, or the plaintiff will have judgment entered according to his demand.

3mt72 ROBT. SIMONTON, Clk.

Estate of Alex. Long, decd.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, dec'd. at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last,—notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law. JAMES I. LONG, *Ex'r.*

Dec. 24, 1824. 41

Tickets

IN the 2d class of the *Oxford Academy Lottery*, for sale at the Printing Office: highest prize $20,000; besides $10,000, $5,000, eighteen of $1,000, &c. &c. Price of tickets $5.